

MULTIMEDIA



UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

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# MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

## FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2019/2020

### BSP2014 – INTRODUCTION TO APPLIED PROBABILITY AND STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

( All sections / Groups )

05 MARCH 2020  
2.30 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.  
( 2 Hours )

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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This question paper consists of **FIVE (5)** printed pages inclusive of the cover page and formulae sheet.
2. Answer **ALL** four questions in the answer booklet provided.
3. Students are allowed to use authorized calculators by lecturer only.
4. Marks are shown at the end of each question.

**Question 1 [20 marks]**

- a) Andy plays a game against Danny according to the following rules: Each of them starts with \$10. From a deck of 52 playing cards, a card is randomly drawn with replacement for each game. If a card of Jack, Queen, King or Ace is drawn, then Andy wins \$1 from the Danny, else the Danny wins \$1 from Andy. The game continues until either player has no more money.
- i) What is the probability that the gambler wins? [6 marks]
  - ii) What will be the expected duration of the game? [4 marks]
- b) Given that cars passing the Sunway toll with the rate of 3 per minute starting from 7am.
- i) Find the probability that it takes less than 1.5 minutes to have 3 cars passing the toll. [7 marks]
  - ii) Find the probability that time between 2 cars passing the toll is at least 2 minutes. [3 marks]

**Question 2 [20 marks]**

- a) At an outpatient mental health clinic, appointment cancellations occur at the rate of 1.5 per day.
- i) What is the probability that one cancellation on a particular Wednesday? [2 marks]
  - ii) What is the probability that at least 3 cancellations a week given that the clinic is closed during weekend? [10 marks]
- b) At one hotel in KL, the time spent by customers waiting for an elevator follows a uniform distribution between 0 and 3.5 minutes.
- i) Find the probability that a customer waits less than 2 minutes. [4 marks]
  - ii) Find the probability that a customer waits more than 150 seconds. [4 marks]

Continued...

**Question 3 [30 marks]**

a) Given a random variable  $X$  has the following probability mass function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & ; \quad x = 10, 15, 20, 25 \\ 0 & ; \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- i) Find mean and  $E(X^2)$ . [5 marks]
- ii) Find the moment generating function of  $X$ . [4 marks]
- iii) Verify the mean value using moment generating function. [5 marks]

b) Let the joint pdf of  $(X, Y)$  be given by

$$f(x, y) = 25e^{-5y} \quad \text{for } 0 < x < 0.2 \text{ and } y > 0.$$

- i) Find the marginal pdf for  $X$  and  $Y$ . [10 marks]
- ii) Find  $E(XY)$ . [6 marks]

**Question 4 [30 marks]**

Consider a Markov chain with state  $\{1, 2\}$  and transition probability matrix

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.45 & 0.55 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a) Draw the transition diagram. [5 marks]
- b) Determine for every state whether it is absorbing. [5 marks]
- c) Determine for each state whether it is transient or persistent. [20 marks]

**End of Page**

## FORMULAE

### A. PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

<b>Bernoulli Probability Distribution</b>
$P(X = x) = p^x q^{1-x}$ for $x = 0, 1$
<b>Binomial Probability Distribution</b>
$P(X = x) = {}^n C_x p^x q^{n-x}$ for $x = 0, 1, \dots, n$
<b>Poisson Probability Distribution</b>
$P(X = x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$ for $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
<b>Geometric Probability Distribution</b>
$P(X = x) = pq^{x-1}$ for $x = 1, 2, \dots$
<b>Uniform Probability Distribution</b>
$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$ for $a < x < b$
<b>Exponential Probability Distribution</b>
$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ for $x > 0$

### B. MOMENT

<b>k<sup>th</sup> Moment about the origin of X:</b>
$\mu'_k = E[X^k]$
<b>Moment Generating Function for X:</b>
$M_X(t) = E(e^{tx})$

### C. STOCHASTIC PROCESS

**Simple Random Walk:**

$$P(X_n = m) = \binom{n}{\frac{n+m}{2}} p^{\left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)} q^{\left(\frac{n-m}{2}\right)} \quad \text{where } m \text{ and } n \text{ are both even or both odd.}$$

$$E(X_n) = n(p - q) \quad ; \quad \text{Var}(X_n) = 4npq$$

**Gambler's Ruin Problem**

$$P_a = \begin{cases} \frac{\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^a - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^c}{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^c} & , \quad p \neq q \\ 1 - \frac{a}{c} & , \quad p = q \end{cases} \quad ; \quad P_a + P_b = 1$$

$$D_a = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q-p} \left\{ a - c \left[ \frac{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^a}{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^c} \right] \right\} & , \quad p \neq q \\ a(c-a) & , \quad p = q \end{cases}$$

### D. POISSON PROCESS

**Pmf for  $N(t)$  :**

$$P\{N(t) = n\} = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!}$$

**Pdf for  $T_n$ :**

$$f(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$

**Pdf for  $S_n$ :**

$$f(t) = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$$

